

INFORMATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)  
SUBJECT Training of the Paramilitary Police

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Although it is difficult, at this stage of training, to determine definitely whether Russian or German military doctrine is to guide the training program of the paramilitary units (schools and Bereitschaften)

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analysis of the training directives issued to date: While the choice of training subjects (Themenstellung) is not specifically Russian, basic tactics being approximately the same in all modern armies, the method of presentation of subject, which ignores a fundamental distinction to which German military thinking rigidly adhered, i.e., the elementary differentiation between training of the individual, squad, platoon and company, clearly stamps the issued directives as of Russian origin. Under the German system these training phases would not overlap, but logically build upon each other in progressive stages. In contradistinction, however, the two one-month training directives which have appeared to date call for a degree of unit training which has caused a drastic revision in the instruction schedule. Approximately two-thirds of the time allotted for a training subject involving a larger unit has had to be devoted to extending basic (individual and squad) instruction as an indispensable prerequisite to the type of training demanded by the directive. As an illustration, the directive allocates time for training in the "attack from a prepared position" (Angriff aus der Bereitstellung). The revised training program has had to begin with "open order" (geöffnete Ordnung). the training directives may in fact have been borrowed from a Soviet military establishment and applied without adaptation to the circumstance that the "Anwärter" enter the Volkspolizei schools without a smattering of military experience.

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2. No planned pattern of tactical collaboration between German paramilitary and Soviet army units can as yet be discerned. In one instance relating to a Category A school, the Sovietnik proposed that Soviet instructors be requested to render practical advice to German recruits in the performance of specific tactical moves in the event that Soviet and German units were engaged in field training exercises in the same area and at the same time. In line with headquarters directives prohibiting all compliance

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with local demands unless supported by an order from headquarters, such direct requests made by a local Soviet commander to the German commander of an "Objekt" for tactical support in a given situation would have to be denied. As a further example, in Naumburg the Soviet commander of a military detachment stationed in that city requested the commandant of the local school to furnish street patrols to cope with the increasing incidence of violence (rape, etc.) committed by Russian soldiers. The German commandant refused this request.

3. A nine month training plan issued by the former Hauptabteilung Grenzpolizei und Bereitschaft..., dated 1 May 1949, provided for eight hours training in partisan tactics. [redacted] this subject will actually be dealt with in the more advanced training phase and maintains that the absence of any reference to partisan training in the first two directives issued by the Verwaltung für Schulung should not be construed as implying that this type of instruction has been abandoned. [redacted] the subject will be taught principally along theoretical lines, [redacted] would not rule out practical instruction in the use of sabotage techniques. 25X1
4. None of the training plans for Category A schools [redacted] provide for anti-tank training. No mention is made of the basic German AT gun, the PaK (mod 2). [redacted] this omission is by design, since the anti-tank weapon of the future will not be the drawn field piece, but the anti-tank gun mounted on Selbstfahrlafette or on the tank itself. [redacted] anti-tank defense training will, or may already have, become an organic function of Category C (armored) schools. 25X1
5. As yet there has been no planned equipment of Category A schools with signals apparatus. To date no table of equipment has been issued nor is one likely to be brought out in the foreseeable future. All Objekte are provided with a so-called "OB-Linie" (red line) to headquarters in Berlin-Wilhelmsruh. This line is linked directly with headquarters via a relay station, and, as such, is not part of the post office circuit. In the headquarters itself only Generalinspekteur Zaisser and his Chief of Staff, Wulz, have an OB telephone. All other personnel are required to use one of these phones if they wish to place a direct call to any Objekt. Objekte located in Saxony-Anhalt are linked with headquarters by telephone and teletype via a relay station (Zweigstelle) in Kochstedt, vicinity of Magdeburg. Each Objekt can call any other Objekt either through its relay station, if the called party belongs to the same net, or through the Centrale in Berlin if two or more different nets are involved.
6. An earlier directive issued by the GAI instructs all paramilitary Objekte to provide for perimeter defenses (Rundumverteidigung). In pursuance of this directive at least one Category A school is known to have reconnoitered positions suited for close defense in its direct vicinity. This school (and presumably all other schools) has drawn up a detailed plan embodying all measures to be taken in case of emergency. The plan also contains a description of positions to be occupied for purposes of close defense.
7. Students attending Volkspolizei schools bear the rank designation of "Anwärter" (candidates). Some schools had adopted the practice of automatically grading students as Wachtmeister, but this practice has been disapproved and discontinued. Students are paid a salary of 300 DM monthly. An order has recently been issued cancelling retroactively all deductions that were formerly made in payment for board. All personnel of the Hauptverwaltung für Ausbildung are to benefit from this ruling.

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